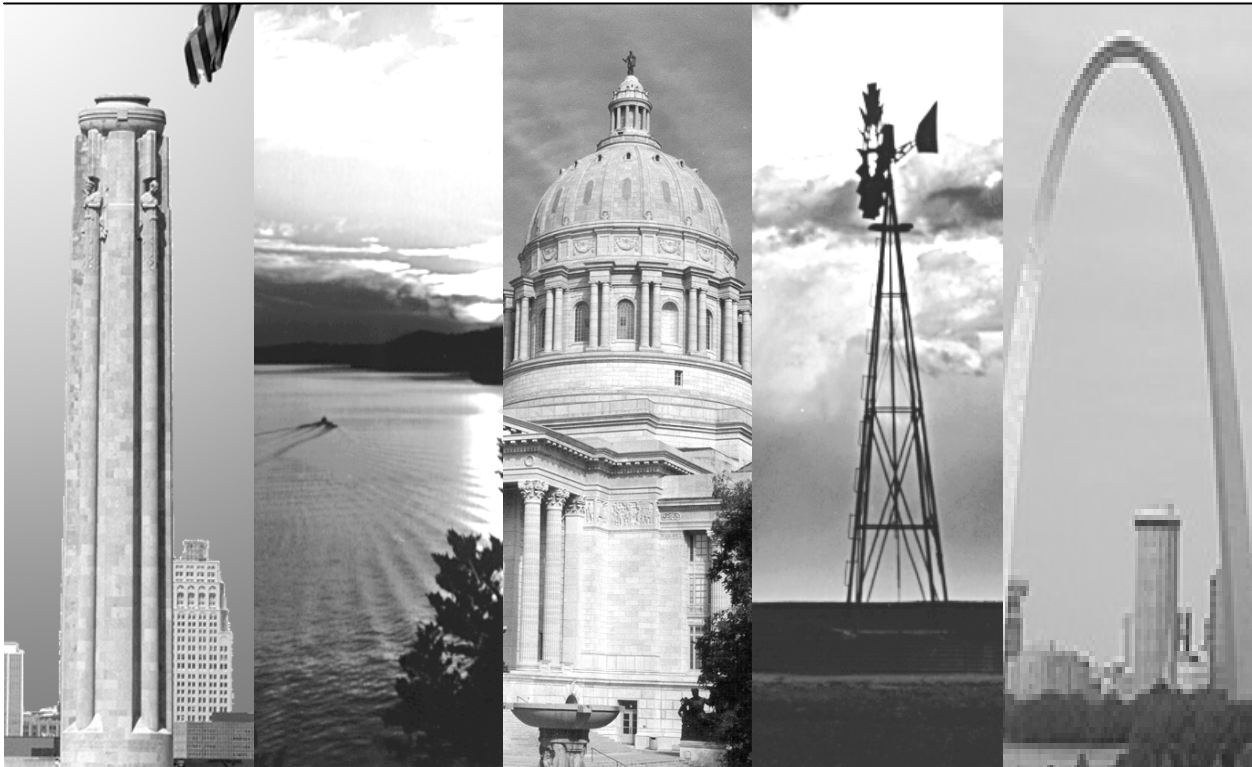


SHOWING YOU

The Show-Me State



Compliments of
Your State Representative

Missouri House of Representatives
State Capitol • 201 West Capitol Avenue • Jefferson City, MO 65101

From the Speaker's Office

STEVEN TILLEY

Speaker, Missouri House of Representatives
106th Legislative District

On behalf of the Missouri House of Representatives, I hope you will find this publication, *Showing You*, a helpful resource. This book is full of interesting and helpful information about our state and government.



Throughout Missouri's history, many people with diverse backgrounds and experiences settled here and came together to make our state successful. It is important for every citizen, no matter how young or old, to become involved in the governmental process. The first step in participating is knowing how democracy works. *Showing You* contains information on the history of Missouri, the State Capitol, our local, state and federal governments, the role and responsibilities of citizens, and some famous Missourians.

The Missouri House of Representatives is in session from early January to mid-May. I hope you will have the opportunity to visit the Capitol during a legislative session and watch your government in action. If you are unable to come to Jefferson City, you can always listen to the House floor debate via the internet at www.house.mo.gov.

I encourage you to take this opportunity to become active in our state government. You are the future leaders of Missouri.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steven Tilley".

Steven Tilley



MISSOURI

Since its inception as a state, Missouri has been an important player in the history of the United States. The State has been the gateway to western expansion, a pivotal component of the curtain falling on the Civil War, and the home of many great leaders, entertainers, and creative geniuses.

From the skylines and rich culture of the anchor cities of Kansas City and St. Louis, to the quaint, ambient charm and unique geographical features of the rural land in between, Missouri is home to a diverse range of people and places.

The state boasts such hallmarks as Jesse James country, wildlife refuges, scenic parks, recreational lakes, wineries, trails, cave systems, and thriving farms.

Whether you are a citizen or a visitor, we hope that this booklet will enlighten or remind you of the many opportunities Missouri has to offer and the history from which our beautiful state has evolved.

Citizens are proud to call Missouri home.

This booklet explains why.



...and here are the reasons why

One of the many Native American nations that has lived in Missouri inspired the name of our state and the river that runs through it.

On their westward trip, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark encountered a few members of the Missouri tribe, but most of them had joined with the Osage or the Oto for protection after defeats by the Sauk and Fox tribes.

Many say that the word “Missouri” means “muddy water”; however, the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology states that it means “town of large canoes.” Other experts have said that the Native American syllables for “Missouri” translate into “wooden canoe people” or “he of the big canoe.”

Whatever the interpretation, the state earned a nickname that has nothing to do with mud or canoes – the Show-Me State. Many theories exist as to how the nickname came to be, but the most widespread belief attributes it to a U.S. Congressman from Cape Girardeau, Willard Duncan Vandiver, who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1897 to 1905.

While giving a speech at an 1899 naval ban-

quet in Philadelphia, Vandiver said:

“I come from a state that raises corn and cotton and cockleburs and Democrats, and frothy eloquence neither convinces nor satisfies me. I am from Missouri. You have got to **show me**.”

It is not known whether his speech gave birth to the phrase “show me” or if it just popularized the slogan.

Others believe that the nickname sprang from the mining town of Leadville, Colorado. Many miners from southwest Missouri were called to fill in for Leadville miners who had gone on strike in the mid-1890s.

Colorado mining methods were foreign to the miners from Missouri, so they frequently asked for instructions. Pit bosses ridiculed anyone needing directions by saying something like, “That man is from Missouri. You’ll have to show him.”

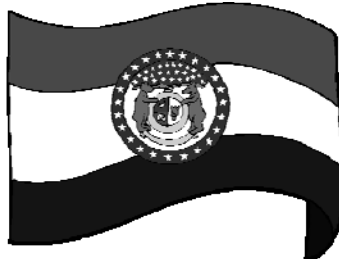
Regardless of where the slogan came from, today it connotes Missourians’ sturdy, tenacious devotion to common sense.

Neither the nickname nor its history have any-



thing to do with the dual-pronunciation of the word “Missouri.” Some people pronounce the word as it is spelled – “Missour-ee.” Others just prefer to ignore the ‘I’ at the end of the state’s name and instead say “Missour-ah.”

All things present exist
because of the past.



MISSOURI
is no exception.

HER STORY

The land making up what we now know as Missouri belonged to France and Spain before it became a U.S. Territory. Missouri's history is teeming with the adventures of pioneers, the discoveries of brave explorers, and the turmoil of political bloodshed.

- 1673 The first Europeans set foot on Missouri soil. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet descended the Mississippi from the North and supplied the first written accounts of exploration in Missouri.
- 1682 The area was claimed for France by Robert de La Salle. As part of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, Missouri has belonged to three nations.
- 1735 Ste. Genevieve, Missouri's first permanent settlement, was founded.
- 1762 France ceded the area to Spain.
- 1764 The City of St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguist and Auguste Chouteau.
- 1802 By secret treaty, Spain returned the Louisiana Purchase Territory to France.
- 1803 The United States bought the Louisiana Purchase Territory from Napoleon for \$15 million.
- 1804 The Lewis and Clark Expedition set out from St. Louis on May 14th.
- 1812 A portion of the Louisiana Purchase Territory became the Territory of Missouri.
- 1818 Congress received a petition requesting statehood for Missouri in January.
- 1820 The "Missouri Compromise" was written, including measures allowing Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state to maintain the balance of slave and free states in Congress.
- 1820 Missouri's first constitution was adopted on July 19th. Missouri's first General Assembly convened at the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis on September 18th.
- 1821 Missouri was admitted to the Union as the 24th state on August 10th; the state Capitol was located in St. Charles until a permanent location was designated.
- 1826 Jefferson City was designated as Missouri's permanent seat of government on October 1st.
- 1837 Missouri's first Capitol in Jefferson City was destroyed by fire on November 15th.
- 1839 The University of Missouri was founded in Columbia.
- 1849 With the discovery of gold in California, many Missouri towns became gateways to the West, a event that inspired the design of the Gateway Arch in St. Louis.

- 1850 The area that would later be Kansas City was incorporated.
- 1860 The Pony Express began its 18-month run in April from St. Joseph.
- 1861-65 Although admitted as a slave state, Missouri remained with the Union during the Civil War. Missouri was the site of more battles than all but two other states, and saw some of the most vicious guerrilla action along its border with Kansas. Some of the major battles fought on Missouri soil were the Battle of Wilson's Creek near Springfield, the Battle of Westport near Kansas City, and battles at Lexington, Carthage, and Boonville among others.
- 1865 Missouri became the first slave state to free slaves.
- 1885 *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, by Missouri native Samuel Clemens (known as Mark Twain), was first published.
- 1901 The first state fair, held in Sedalia, opened on September 9th.
- 1904 The World's Fair opened in St. Louis on April 30th.
- 1911 Missouri's Capitol was again destroyed by fire after being struck by lightning on February 5th.
- 1913-19 During World War I, Missouri provided 140,257 soldiers. One of the notable leaders was a Missourian from Laclede, General John J. Pershing.
- 1919 Missouri became the 11th state to ratify the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution granting women the right to vote.
- 1941-45 During World War II, Missouri contributed more than 450,000 men and women to the various armed forces. Eighty-nine top officers were from Missouri, including General Omar N. Bradley and Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle.
- 1945 Missouri's fourth, and current, constitution became effective.
- 1945 United States Vice President Harry S. Truman, from Independence, became President upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12th.
- 1946 Sir Winston Churchill came to Missouri to speak at Fulton's Westminster College. His speech entered the term "iron curtain" into the world's lexicon.
- 1948 Missourian Harry S. Truman was elected to a full term as president.
- 1965 The Gateway Arch, designed by Eero Saarinen, was completed in St. Louis.
- 1980 Court-ordered school desegregation began in Missouri's two biggest cities.
- 1984 Missouri voters gave the State Legislature authority to establish a lottery.
- 1992 Missouri voters approved riverboat gambling on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
- 1993 The Great Flood devastated parts of Missouri and the Midwest.



MOVING FROM DOME TO DOME

The current State Capitol is as beautiful as it is important in Missouri's law-making process. The history of the building that Missouri government calls home is replete with relocating, remodeling, and rebuilding.

The convention to draft a state constitution convened on June 12, 1820, in St. Louis at Mansion House, a three-story brick building originally built to be a residence but later converted into a hotel. The 41 constitutional convention delegates deliberated for more than a month in the dining room, which had for many years been a top-tier ballroom.

The first session of the Missouri General Assembly convened on September 20, 1820, at the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis. The lawmakers met in St. Charles thereafter, until 1821, when a hill overlooking the Missouri River was chosen as the site on which to construct a permanent Capitol, and there the City of Jefferson was established. The first Capitol was finished in 1826 but was consumed by a fire 11 years later. Legislators met in the Cole County courthouse until 1840, when a new Capitol was built for \$350,000.

Although new, the structure became too small for legislative activities. It was remodeled in 1887 to become what some felt was a monstrosity with a disproportionate dome and was still unsuitable for state government activities. In 1911, lightning struck the dome, and the resulting fire destroyed the building.



Lawmakers met in St. Charles until the Capitol was permanently moved to Jefferson City.



This Capitol, built in 1840, became unsuitable for an expanding state government before it was renovated in 1887.

The present-day Capitol was built between 1913 and 1917 a bit farther south from the previous structure. The current four-story Capitol has 500,000 square feet of space – 10 times that of the previous one – and sits on nearly three acres. After adjusting for inflation, the \$3.6 million needed to construct the ornate, majestic building is six times more than what it cost to build the one before.

The structure is a symmetrical building in the Roman Renaissance style, topped with a dome of intricate design and displaying splendid architecture. It stands on 285 concrete piers that extend to solid rock and is 437 feet long by 200 feet wide through the wings. Limestone marble coats the floors of all the corridors, the rotunda, and the stairs.

Remarkable paintings by Frank Brangwyn in the dome are awe inspiring, even from four stories below. The Senate Chamber is on the east side of the Capitol, and the House of Representatives Chamber is on the west side.

Missouri's heritage is portrayed in the glorious artwork lining the galleries and hallways. The most famous mural blankets the walls of the House Lounge. With a paintbrush, muralist Thomas Hart Benton was able to convey a realistic interpretation of Missouri's social history. His Capitol work was the subject of much criticism at the time he painted the murals in 1936 because they were deemed too truthful, with such depictions as a man being hanged and a baby having his diaper changed.

The Capitol is rich with many more noteworthy features. To fully experience the grandeur, visitors can take advantage of the free tours that are available seven days a week during normal working hours. Walk-in tours are given on the hour.



In 1911, Missouri lost its Capitol for the second time to fire.



A contest was held to determine what the new Capitol should look like. In 1912, the design of New York architects Evarts Tracy and Edgerton Swartwout was chosen from among 69 entrants.



THE STRUCTURE OF MISSOURI'S GOVERNMENT

Local Government

Much of the power to regulate internal affairs in Missouri is delegated to locally elected governing bodies, such as governments of counties, cities, townships and various kinds of districts. These local units have no reserved powers of their own, but only those which are granted to them by the Missouri Constitution and laws. The state sets up both the basic frameworks of government available to the local units and also the conditions governing local choice and implementation. The people in the local units fill in the details with appropriate actions and ordinances, being allowed varying degrees of discretion depending on the size of the population and other factors.

CITY GOVERNMENT

There are three main types of city government being used in Missouri today: the mayor-council form, the commission form and the council-manager form.

The Mayor-Council Form

This is the form of city government which appears most frequently in Missouri. In this type of government there is a city council (or board of aldermen) composed of four or more members who are elected by the people, a mayor who is either elected by the people or by the council from among its own members and several administrative officials who are elected by the people of the community or who are appointed by the mayor.

The duties of the council in the mayor-council form of city government are restricted to adopting the ordinances (local laws) for the city. Councilmen are usually elected from

subdivisions of the city. These subdivisions are called wards.

The mayor acts as the chief executive of the mayor-council organization and is responsible for carrying out the ordinances made by the council.

The Commission Form

In this form of city government one body, called the board of commissioners (or the city council in some places), performs both the legislative and the executive functions. The board of commissioners has the duty of passing the ordinances which govern the affairs of its city. Each commissioner then acts as a department head and carries out one particular group of ordinances. The commissioners may also appoint and oversee an official who will carry out the work, such as that which concerns streets, public utilities or parks. The

commissioners in this form of government are elected by the people of the city.

The Council-Manager Form

The council-manager form of government is comprised of a council, a mayor and a city manager. The council passes the city ordinances, and its members are elected from wards within the city. The duties of the mayor include presiding at council meetings; the mayor has little administrative power, however. Instead, the administrative power in the council-manager form of city government lies with the city's chief executive, known as the city manager. The city manager is a nonpartisan official hired by the city as an administrator. He is the person who is generally responsible for all city administration.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT

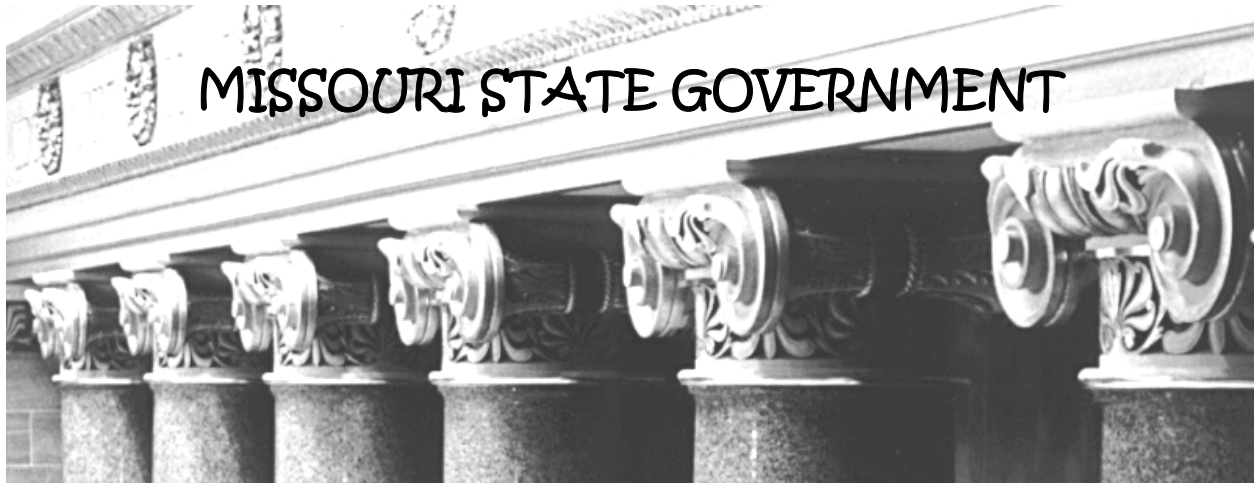
There are 114 counties in Missouri, plus the City of St. Louis which, under the constitution, has county status. With the exception of the City of St. Louis, all 114 Missouri counties have some basic type of county government, although the structure and operation of county governments vary considerably.

Most county governments are directed by the presiding commissioner of the county commission and the other commissioners of the commission; all of them are elected by the people. The county commission serves as both the central executive and legislative body.

St. Louis County is governed by a county executive who is responsible for the operation of the departments of county government. A seven-member County Council functions as the legislative body of St. Louis County. The county executive is elected to a four-year term as are the members of the County Council.

Within each county there is a collection of separate elective officers performing various tasks. Most counties elect a prosecuting attorney, sheriff, coroner, assessor, and revenue collector who, with other elected, appointed or contracted personnel, perform necessary law enforcement, clerical, maintenance, recordkeeping and fiscal management duties.

County governments are characterized by varying degrees of coordination and centralization. This is due in part to the fact that the General Assembly and the governor are themselves, technically, the primary legislative and executive organs of the state and its subdivisions.



Welcome to the Capitol, home to the 34-member Senate and the 163-member House of Representatives that make up the legislative branch of our state government also called the Missouri General Assembly.

The two-chamber, or “bicameral,” legislature is also found in 48 other states (Nebraska has a single or “unicameral” legislative body) and in Washington, D.C., our nation’s capital, where the House and Senate are together known as Congress.



Our federal and state governments are democracies. A democracy is a political system in which the ultimate authority to govern lies with the people served by the government. There are several types of democratic government. Our democracy is a republic, in which elected representatives govern within the checks and balances set forth by a constitution.

Missouri’s state government is similar to that of the other 49 states in that it is divided into three principal branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The legislative branch has the responsibility of writing and passing our state laws. In Missouri, the legislature is bicameral, meaning that it is made up of two chambers – the House of Representatives and the Senate. Together, these chambers are known as the General Assembly.

After the laws have been passed by the legislature, it is the duty of the executive branch to execute and administer them. As the chief executive of the state, the Governor is the recognized leader of this branch. He is assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Auditor, all elected officials. Various departments and enforcement boards, provided for in the constitution, are also divisions of the executive branch.

The third principal branch of Missouri government is the judicial. This branch is composed of the state court system, the major responsibility of which is to interpret the laws passed by the legislature and administered by the executive branch.

Having three distinct branches of government insures that no one group can dominate the government through a concentration of power.

The Missouri Constitution provides for this legal separation of powers in Article II, which reads:

“The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments – the legislative, executive and judicial – each of which shall be confided to a separate magistracy, and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.”

Equal distribution of powers among state officials is a guarantee that the citizens of Missouri will be fairly represented in government.



Above is the beautiful House Chamber where the House of Representatives conducts official business. At left is a closer view of the stained glass window in the front of the Chamber.

The Legislative Branch

The General Assembly is required by our Constitution to meet, beginning in January, for four and one-half months for a regular session and then again in September for a veto session. It convenes in the Capitol to enact new laws and revise existing Missouri laws or statutes. When the session adjourns for the year, legislators return to their districts, where they continue to serve as the political voice of their constituents.

The only other time the legislature meets is when the Governor or General Assembly calls for a special session. These sessions deal only with specific legislation for which they were called and cannot exceed 60 days in duration.



THE SENATE

Missouri is divided into 34 senatorial districts on the basis of population, and each district elects one state senator. The senators are elected for four-year terms, with an overlapping arrangement which provides that half the terms expire every two years. No person may serve more than eight years in the Senate.

To be eligible for election as a state senator, a person must be at least 30 years old and have been a qualified voter in the state for three years and a resident of his or her district for one year.

The President Pro Tem, elected by the membership, appoints all committee chairs and majority party members to all committees. **The Majority and Minority Floor Leaders** manage all floor legislative action on behalf of their parties. The Majority Floor Leader sets the schedule and order of business for the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Missouri House of Representatives is composed of one member from each of the state's 163 legislative districts. These districts are drawn according to population.

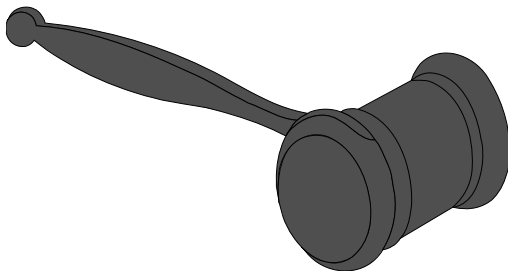
Members of the House are elected for two-year terms at regular elections held in even-numbered years. To run for state representative, a person must be at least 24 years old and have been a qualified voter in the state for at least two years and a resident in his or her district for at least one year. No person may serve more than eight years in the House of Representatives.

The Speaker of the House, the presiding officer in the House, appoints committee chairs, establishes the number of members on each committee, and appoints the majority party members of committees. The Speaker also assigns bills to committees and signs all official actions of the House.

The Speaker Pro Tem presides in the Speaker's absence. Both the Speaker and the Speaker Pro Tem are elected by the membership at the opening of the first regular session of each General Assembly.

The Majority and Minority Floor Leaders manage floor actions on behalf of their parties. The Minority Floor Leader appoints minority party members to committees.

The Party Whip directs the support of party members for the party's programs and objectives.



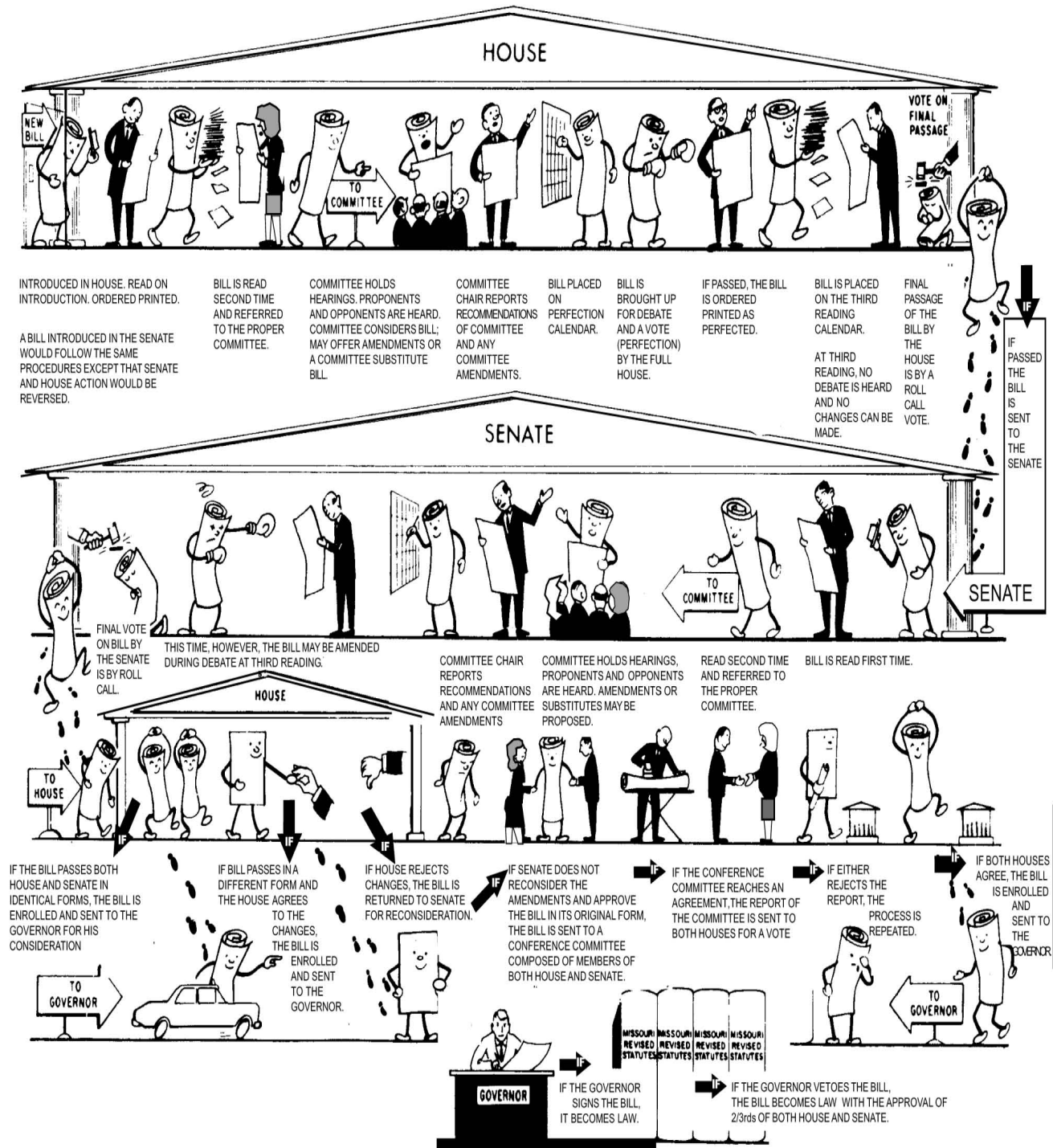
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

House and Senate members work in specialized, bipartisan legislative committees that consider the validity of and need for a particular bill. Committee chairs are always appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate. The committees are set up according to the rules of each body and are established on the basis of subject matter.

When a committee receives a bill, it studies the measure carefully and then holds public hearings. It is during these hearings that the private citizen is given the opportunity to personally speak out for or against a particular bill. When the hearings are over, the committee goes into executive session to determine what shall be done with the bill. Decisions concerning the bills are always reached by a majority vote.

The citizen can, and should, attend these hearings if he or she has an interest in a bill, because after the bill has passed "out of committee" the citizen's only recourse is to contact his or her state senator or representative.

THIS CHART OUTLINES THE PROCESS FOR ENACTING A BILL INTO LAW IN MISSOURI BY TRACING THE PATH OF A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



The Executive Branch

The executive branch consists of the **Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor**, and sixteen departments. The state's business is conducted through the departments, which, in turn, are divided into divisions, commissions, and boards. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor appoints the directors of the departments and divisions and the members of the commissions and boards. The sixteen departments that assist in executing and administering the laws of the state are the Office of Administration; Agriculture; Conservation; Corrections; Economic Development; Elementary and Secondary Education; Health and Senior Services; Higher Education; Insurance, Financial Institutions, & Professional Registration; La-

bor and Industrial Relations; Mental Health; Natural Resources; Public Safety; Revenue; Social Services; and Transportation. The Office of Administration functions as a central management agency for the coordination of planning, budgeting, and personnel activities of the departments.

Another important aspect of the executive branch is that all six officers are elected individually and independently of one another, which means that the Governor has no basic control over the five other executive officials.

GOVERNOR

According to state law, the governor must be at least 30 years of age and have been a U.S. citizen for the past 15 years and a Missouri resident for the past 10 years. He or she has



The Missouri Governor's Mansion was built in 1871 at a cost of \$75,000, and has served Missouri governors since. It is a Renaissance Revival style home designed by St. Louis architect George Ingham Barnett.

It is the third building to house the governor in Jefferson City since Missouri became a state. The first, built in 1826, doubled as the home for the General Assembly; the governor occupied two rooms. In 1833, construction of a new \$5,000 mansion began. The second mansion suffered a fire in the 1840s.

Striking attributes of the current building include four pink granite columns at the entrance and a free-flowing interior stairway carved of walnut.

Mansion tour reservations are required. Call (573) 751-2854 or go to www.missourimansion.org.

the power to both appoint and remove various agency heads and other officials. The governor regulates the spending of state money and has the power to reorganize agencies. He or she also has legislative powers like the veto, which, unless the legislature overrides it by a two-thirds majority vote, can prevent a bill from becoming a law. The governor has the ability to pardon people who have committed crimes, may call special sessions of the General Assembly, and has the constitutional power of commander-in-chief of the state militia, which he may call out to enforce the laws of the state. No person may be elected to this office more than twice.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The lieutenant governor is, by state law, the president of the Missouri Senate and has the same qualifications as the governor. As president, he or she has the power to preside over the Senate, recognize speakers, and conduct Senate business, although in recent years lieutenant governors have not presided over Senate proceedings on a regular basis. The lieutenant governor is allowed to vote only when there is a tie in either a Senate vote or a joint vote of the Senate and the House.

SECRETARY OF STATE

By state law, the secretary of state must have been a resident of the state of Missouri for at least one year prior to being elected. He or she is Missouri's chief election official and, as the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, finalizes many official actions of the

governor by affixing the state seal. The secretary of state is also the state's chief archivist, and record-keeper, as well as the responsible party for corporate, uniform commercial code, and securities matters.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

To run for attorney general, a candidate must be an attorney and, after the election, must live in Jefferson City. He or she has the power to give nonbinding legal opinions to the governor, the General Assembly, and other state officials. Other duties include representing the State of Missouri in court.

STATE TREASURER

The treasurer has the same residency requirements as the secretary of state. He or she handles the state funds. Money received by the state through taxes and other sources goes into the state treasury. The treasurer takes the money that is not needed to operate the state government in any one year and invests it. He or she also oversees the distribution of funds to state agencies and employees. Like the governor, no individual may be elected to this office more than two times.

STATE AUDITOR

The auditor, whose qualifications are the same as the governor's, makes sure that the officials and agencies of the executive branch are spending their money as required by state law. The auditor is also responsible for auditing the General Assembly and counties.

The Judicial Branch



The judicial branch interprets the laws of the state as passed by the legislature. It deals in two areas: criminal and civil. Criminal cases involve violations of the law that cause injury to the state or society. Persons found guilty in a criminal case may be fined, imprisoned, or executed. Civil cases involve disputes between persons over interpretation of the law. The person who loses a civil lawsuit is not subject to a fine or imprisonment. The court may decide, however, that the injured party should be paid damages.

Missouri courts are presided over by judges who are either elected to their posts or chosen under the nonpartisan court plan. The judicial branch can be divided into three levels: the circuit and associate circuit courts, the court of appeals, and the supreme court.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

The court system concentrates all initial legal activity in the circuit court. Missouri has 46 judicial circuits, divided along county lines. Each circuit contains at least one circuit judge and at least one associate circuit judge for each county within the circuit.

Many judges of the circuit court are elected, whereas some are selected under the nonpartisan court plan. Circuit judges serve six years, whereas associate circuit judges serve four years. These courts handle original civil and criminal cases.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

There are three courts of appeals in Missouri. They hear cases from lower courts whose decisions have been appealed and which are not reserved exclusively for the Missouri Supreme Court. Cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction may be transferred from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court when it is determined that the case involves constitutional issues that should be decided by the state's highest court. Each district has at least three judges who serve 12-year terms and are selected under the nonpartisan court plan. A chief judge is elected for each district by the judges in that district, and serves for such time as the districts determine.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Missouri Supreme Court, the highest court in the state, hears cases either appealed from the courts of appeals or involving the death penalty, life imprisonment, a U.S. treaty or statute, or the U.S. or Missouri Constitutions. It may also hear cases transferred to it from the Court of Appeals if the cases involve questions of importance, if the Court thinks existing law should be reexamined, or for other reasons provided by law. In addition, the Court supervises lower state courts.

Supreme Court judges are selected under Missouri's nonpartisan court plan. There are seven judges who serve 12-year terms. They select one of their number to be chief justice, usually for two years. The decisions of the court are in the form of written opinions prepared by a judge and adopted by a vote of the judges.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES



Missouri, like all other states, select citizens who travel to Washington, D.C. to represent the state in the United States Congress.

The United States Congress is the legislative branch of the federal government, and it works in conjunction with the country's executive and judicial branches to exercise the sovereign power of the people of the United States. Congress is divided into two distinct branches which are called the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House). Its two-year sessions last from each odd-numbered year to the next odd-numbered year.

United States Senators

Missouri is like every state in that it is represented in Washington by two senators who are elected to six-year terms. These officials provide a smaller body of more experienced lawmakers to counterbalance the workings of the shorter term (two-year) House members. Senators must be at least 30 years old, have been citizens of the United States for at least nine years, and be residents of the state in which they are elected. The terms of one-third of the members of the Senate expire every two years.

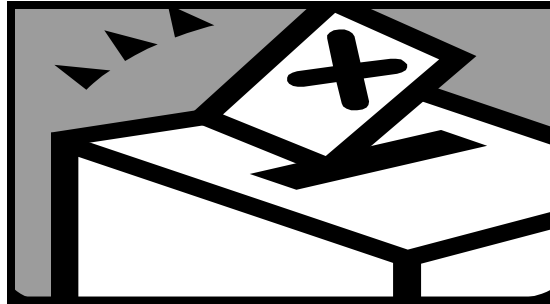
United States Representatives

Missourians who represent the state in the United States House of Representatives are elected to two-year terms from districts in the state which are drawn up according to population. More heavily populated states have more representatives, and a state's representatives will increase or decrease in proportion to the state's population after each census.

Members of the House of Representatives must be at least 25 years old, have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents of the state in which they are elected.

Because members of the House are elected for shorter terms than are senators, they are intended to be the true "voice of the people" in Congress. Their actions generally reflect the wishes of their constituents more directly than do those of senators. Like the Senate, the House of Representatives must approve all legislation before it can go into effect. The House is presided over by the Speaker of the House, a member who is traditionally elected to his position by the majority party.

THE CITIZEN'S ROLE



Although not everyone can be involved in politics by holding public office, there are a number of effective ways for citizens to make their views known. Opinions about our government may be transmitted to political leaders through traditional avenues established by custom or through legally established means.

A group of voters may draft a proposed law and require that it be submitted to the people for passage through an “initiative,” a process in which advocates collect signatures from registered voters on petitions. Occasionally, through a “referendum,” the legislature submits a proposal to the people for approval or disapproval.

These legal actions, although provided for by law, occur infrequently. A frequently used means by which voters may express their opinions is to write a letter to their elected representatives. Writing to your representative is an effective way of making yourself heard. Members of the General Assembly and state officials pay close attention to their mail, particularly when a piece of controversial legislation is at hand. All of these devices have one thing in common – they depend on the vote for their execution. Petitions request a vote in the legislature, initiative and referendum bring proposals to the people for a vote, and letters to legislators try to influence votes.

Looking at the structure of our government, a simple fact emerges: Everything depends on our use of the vote. It is the basic tool of democracy. If a few citizens don’t use it, democracy falters; if no one uses it, there is no democracy.

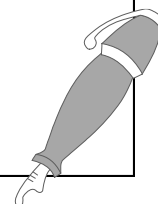
How To Address Mail to Government Officials

When writing a letter or e-mail message to your elected officials, there are several things to remember. A good message should give a complete but brief account of your complaint or request. Eliminate unrelated information.

Include your full name, correct address, and a phone number. If an inquiry involves an agency that uses an identifying case or file number, include the number to locate records quickly.

Include the name of the agency and individual with whom you have dealt concerning the problem. Do not abbreviate, because someone else might not understand your abbreviations.

Correct and brief but complete information means faster and more accurate response. Using the proper forms of address (below) for elected officials creates a professional impression.



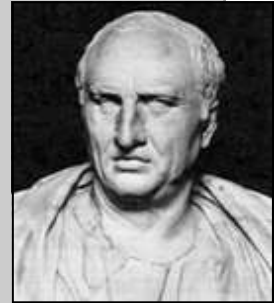
ADDRESSEE	FORM OF ADDRESS	SALUTATION
U.S. President	The President The White House Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss President:
U.S. Senator	The Honorable (name) United States Senate Washington, D.C.	Dear Senator (name):
U.S. Representative	The Honorable (name) United States House of Representatives Washington, D.C.	Dear Representative (name):
Governor	The Honorable (name) Governor of Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Governor (name):
Lieutenant Governor	The Honorable (name) Lieutenant Governor of Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
Secretary of State	The Honorable (name) Secretary of State of Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
Attorney General	The Honorable (name) Attorney General of Missouri Supreme Court Building, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
State Auditor	The Honorable (name) Auditor of the State of Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City 65102	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
State Treasurer	The Honorable (name) Treasurer of the State of Missouri State Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss
State Senator	The Honorable (name) The State Senate State Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Senator (name):
State Representative	The Honorable (name) House of Representatives State Capitol, Jefferson City, MO 65101	Dear Representative (name):

MISSOURI STATE SYMBOLS

Throughout the years, state lawmakers have designated a variety of items to portray Missouri. The following symbols represent the Show-Me State.

STATE MOTTO

Missouri's official state motto is, "**Salus populi suprema lex esto,**" which means "The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law" in Latin. The motto is derived from "De Legibus" (On the Laws), a philosophical essay by Cicero, one of the greatest philosophers of Rome.



STATE SEAL

In 1822, the General Assembly adopted the **Great Seal of Missouri**, which was designed by Judge Robert William Wells. The emblem brings together significant symbols reflecting Missouri's ideology. The bald eagle holding arrows and an olive branch signifies that the power of war and peace is in the hands of the Federal Government.



The crescent to the left of the eagle represents Missouri's promising potential for growth. The motto that encircles the shield – "United we stand, divided we fall" – indicates Missouri's loyalty to the nation. The grizzly bears are emblematic of the state's strength and bravery. The seal also includes an inscription of the aforementioned state motto. The Roman numerals for 1820 indicate the year Missouri began operating as a state.

The helmet between the heads of the two bears represents state sovereignty, and the large star surrounded by 23 smaller stars signifies Missouri's status as the 24th state. Because the path to statehood was not an easy one, a cloud graces the top portion of the inner circle.

MISSOURI'S FLAG

In 1913, nearly a century after Missouri was officially recognized as a state, the General Assembly adopted a state flag. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white, and blue representing valor, purity, vigilance, and justice. In the center white stripe is the Missouri coat of arms, encircled by a blue band containing 24 stars,



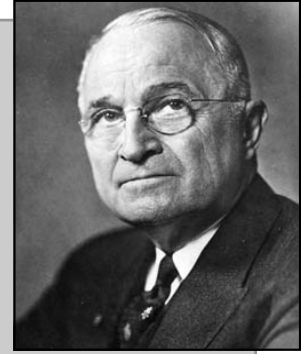
TRUMAN'S BIRTHDAY

May 8 is set aside in commemoration of the only native Missourian ever elected to the United States' highest office. Harry S. Truman stepped into the presidential shoes in 1945 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt died while in office.

When Truman took over as Commander in Chief of the United States during the final stages of World War II, he admitted he was ill-prepared. Following the advice of his advisers, he ordered atomic bombs to be dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a stunning political move that led to Japan's swift surrender.

Truman's domestic plans to expand Social Security, create jobs, promote equality in the workplace, and decrease poverty were not widely accepted as was his leadership in foreign policy. Our country's 33rd president is credited with preventing a Communist takeover in Korea, as well as being a critical player in rebuilding war-torn Western Europe.

He died in 1972 at the age of 88. Missouri statutes declare Harry S. Truman to be a distinguished public servant, and for that he is officially recognized on his birthday (or the Monday after, if May 8 falls on a weekend).



MISSOURI DAY

The history and heritage of Missouri commemorated in 1915 when the Missouri General Assembly set aside an official "**Missouri Day**" on the third Wednesday of each October.

Missouri Day was intended to be a day on which schools honor the achievements the state and her people have made. The day of designation passes without the hoopla of Independence Day and without the official observance of Veterans Day; however, it is still 24 hours in which to reflect on and express pride in all things Missourian.



STATE FLOWER

Governor Arthur M. Hyde signed in 1923 a bill naming the **white hawthorn** blossom as the official state flower. The scientific name for the flower is *Crataegus*, but it is more commonly referred to as the "red haw" or "white haw." Red haws have greenish-yellow centers and form in white clusters. Predominantly found in the Ozarks, there are more than 75 species of hawthorn trees and shrubs in Missouri.



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

The official state tree, chosen in 1955, is the **flowering dogwood**. Scientifically named *Cornus florida*, the flowering dogwood rarely grows taller than 40 feet and is often planted for its ornamental value. Missouri experiences all four seasons, so the flowering dogwood was a sensible choice because of its visual appeal in winter, spring, summer, and fall. During the cold months, the branches bud, and the bark takes on a checkered appearance. Spring triggers budding of flowers with white petals that makes the tree stand out from its arboreal peers. Its fall foliage is crimson and vermilion-colored fruits by autumn.



STATE GRAPE

The Missouri Legislature added a grape to the bunch of other official symbols in 2003. The fruit of choice was the **Norton/Cynthiana grape** (*Vitis aestivalis*). This adaptable, self-pollinating variety, cultivated since the 1830s, is likely North America's oldest grape still commercially grown. This premium grape grows in mid-sized clusters with small blue-black berries that not only attract birds, but also Missouri wine merchants. The Norton/Cynthiana is one of the

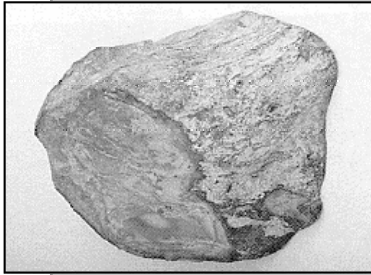
most disease-resistant grape varieties, and its hearty flavor is welcomed in the wine-making industry because it produces a dry, dark red wine with lush, fruity overtones.



STATE GRASS

Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) was named Missouri's state grass in 2007. The name comes from the tendency of the grass to grow 3 to 10 feet tall and to have stems that are blue-green. It grows in bunches and blooms from June through September. The seed heads range in color from green to purple in the summer and from red to bronze in the fall. It is the tallest of the grasses common to the Midwest prairie and was an important food for bison. Early settlers often plowed under Big Blue-

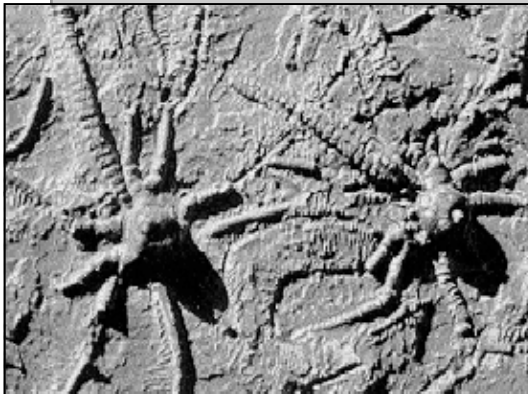
stem and other prairie grasses to plant crops. Its depletion contributed to the "dust bowl" disaster of the 1930s.



STATE ROCK AND MINERAL

If the name of the official state rock, **Mozarkite**, has a familiar ring to it, that is because it is a combination of “Mo” and “Ozark.” The fine-grained chert was once used by Native Americans to make arrowheads and can be found in the Ozarks as far north as Marshall, Missouri. In the rough, these stones are not attractive, but when they are sawed open, their pastel colors of green, pink, purple, or blue are desirable for polishing and making jewelry. While he collected gems, Philip Widel, a native of Blackwater, Missouri, developed a fondness for Mozarkite in the 1950s. He trekked to Jefferson City to present the rock to state legislators, and, in 1967, the 74th General Assembly rewarded his efforts by designating Mozarkite as the state rock and bestowing him the honorary title of Mr. Mozarkite.

That same year, **galena** became the state mineral. Galena is the major source of lead ore, and, by designating it as the state mineral, the Legislature emphasized Missouri’s status as the nation’s top lead producer at the time. The mineral, which is dark gray and breaks into small cubes, can be found in the south and central parts of the state.



STATE FOSSIL

The history of Missouri’s land goes back much further than the days of the early French settlers and Native Americans. More than 290 million years ago, the stalked echinoderm known as the “sea lily” flourished in the ocean that covered the state during the Pennsylvanian Period.

The **crinoid** is related to the starfish and sand dollar and rarely can be found in complete fossil form. Crinoid ossicles are commonly seen in the Springfield and Kansas City areas. In 1989, a group of students at Pleasant Lea Junior High School in Lee’s Summit proposed to the Legislature that the crinoid be adopted as the state fossil. Lawmakers fulfilled the request.

STATE INSTRUMENT

The **fiddle** symbolizes a doorway between Missouri's past and present musical traditions. Introduced in the late 1700s by fur traders and settlers, the fiddle quickly became popular. Thomas Jefferson was an accomplished fiddler, as were many boys who grew up on farms in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Not only was the fiddle easy to carry, but boys didn't have to puff out their cheeks as they had to do if they blew a trumpet (an action that was thought to be vulgar). The instrument was adaptable to many forms of music, and didn't require extensive formal training to master. In the early days, fiddlers were synonymous with entertainment and were highly regarded by fellow citizens. Because the fiddle serves as a nostalgic link to the state's traditional roots, it was adopted as the state musical instrument in 1987.



STATE FOLK DANCE

Missouri's official folk dance, the square dance, originated from the intermingling of dances that New England settlers brought with them from their homelands. Lively music and callers who direct the steps are trademarks of square dancing. Its popularity boomed as pioneers realized that the **square dance** was a way to interact socially. As urbanization replaced the rural lifestyle, square dancing became more popular. In the

1930s, however, Henry Ford succeeded in rekindling a love for the dance. From then on, square dancing has thrived. The square dance became the state folk dance in 1995.

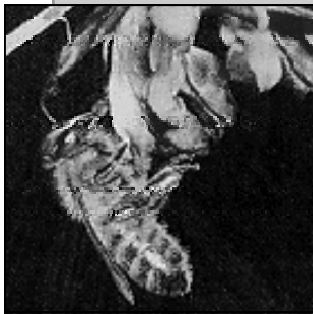
STATE SONG

There are numerous beliefs about the origin of the *Missouri Waltz*. It was officially documented in 1914 by John Valentine Eppel, arranged for piano by Frederick Knight Logan, and later combined with lyrics written by J. R. Shannon. Initially, the song was unrecognized. By 1939, however, its popularity spread and 6 million copies sold. Another boost in sales came after Missourian Harry S. Truman became president and played the song on the piano in the White House. In 1948, Truman unexpectedly beat Thomas Dewey for the presidential seat, and, to honor the President from Missouri, the Missouri General Assembly adopted "The Missouri Waltz" as the official state song in 1949. Despite its link to Truman, the 33rd president had this to say about the song: "It's as bad as 'The Star Spangled Banner' so far as music is concerned."



STATE NUT TREE

Yes, Missouri even has a state nut! The **eastern black walnut** was added to the list of Missouri symbols in 1990. The inside of the tree nut is used in ice cream, baked goods, and candy. The soft-grit abrasive surface of the shell comes in handy for metal cleaning, polishing, and oil-well drilling, and is also an ingredient in some paint products and dynamite.



STATE INSECT

Although most people wrinkle their noses at the mention of insects, the General Assembly thought 1985 was the year to distinguish one six-legged critter from the rest.

They designated the honeybee as the official state insect. **Honeybees** (*Apis mellifera*) are social insects. They live in colonies separated by labor type.

A hive of honeybees includes a queen, drones, and workers.

The buzzing worker bees collect nectar and pollen from blossoms and produce an excess of honey that is available for humans to use. Their wings flap 11,400 times per minute, which results in their distinctive buzz.

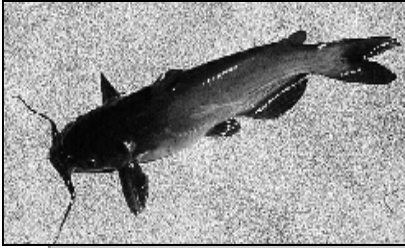


STATE INVERTEBRATE

Named a state symbol in 2007, the **Crayfish**, also called crawfish or crawdad, is closely related to the lobster. More than half of the more than 500 species occur in North America, and nearly all live in freshwater. Crayfish are characterized by a joined head and thorax, or midsection, and a segmented body, which is sandy yellow, green, or

dark brown in color. The head has a sharp snout, and the eyes are on movable stalks. Crayfish are usually approximately 3 inches long.

Crayfish, common in streams and lakes, often conceal themselves under rocks or logs. They are most active at night and feed largely on snails, algae, insect larvae, worms, and tadpoles. General movement is always a slow walk, but if startled, crayfish use rapid flips of their tails to swim backward to escape danger.



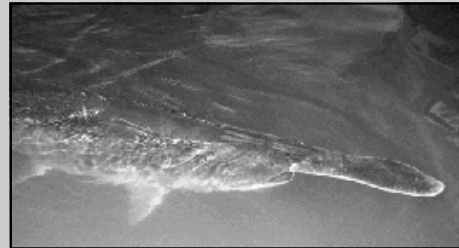
STATE FISH

The State Legislature got hooked on the idea of the **channel catfish** (*Ictalurus punctatus*) as Missouri's state fish in 1997. Adult catfish normally range from 12 to 32 inches in length and weigh from one-half pound to 15 pounds, although much larger channel catfish have been caught in other states (the North American record stands at 58 pounds). This slender, deeply fork-tailed catfish does not rely on sight to find its food; instead, it uses catlike whiskers to assist in the hunt for animal and plant materials. The channel catfish is a preferred fish to catch because of its delicious flavor when cooked.

STATE AQUATIC ANIMAL

The Legislature dove into the water theme one more time in 1997, when it snagged the **paddlefish** as the state aquatic animal. Only three rivers in Missouri support substantial populations of paddlefish: the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Osage. The fish are also present in some of the state's larger lakes.

Although the paddlefish is not scary or toothed, it does share a different characteristic with the shark – it has a cartilage skeleton, rather than one made of bone. This primitive animal is usually more than 5 feet in length and weighs up to 60 pounds. To spawn, the big fish swim upstream after warm spring rains. If there is a rain shortage, or if the weather is unseasonably cold, spawning is delayed.



STATE ANIMAL

To recognize the many decades that the Show-Me State was the nation's top **mule** producer, Governor Mel Carnahan gave his seal of approval in 1995 to the mule being Missouri's state animal. The mule is a hybrid offspring of a mare (female horse) and a jack (male donkey). The mule first trotted into Missouri in the 1820s. Because of its hardy nature and steadfast work ethic, mules were valued for farming, pulling wagons to the wild West during the 19th century, and transporting soldiers and supplies in World Wars I and II. It is still valued today as a reliable mount in recreational trail riding.

STATE HORSE

People used to breed horses according to the needs of the locale. The **Missouri Fox-trotter** was bred in the early 19th century in the Ozark hills because it could carry a heavy load at a decent gait for extended periods of time. The distinguishing characteristic of the fox-trotter is its rhythmic gait, in which the horse walks with the front feet and trots with the hind feet. This gait makes for a less jarring ride for the person on the horse's back. The horse is now mostly used for shows, hunting, and trail riding. In 2002, the Missouri fox-trotter was saddled up as the official state horse.



STATE DINOSAUR

If you can't pronounce "*Hypsibema missouriensis*," try saying something easier, such as, "a dinosaur that once roamed southeast Missouri about 67 million years ago." Bones from the ornithomimid were discovered in Bollinger County in 1942, and, in the early 1990s, fascination with the find increased. In 2004, the Legislature certified the Missouri native biped as the official state dinosaur. The plant-eater, which is said to have been 35 feet long with 1,000 teeth, is believed to have laid its eggs along a coastal plain. Scientists deduce that when duck-billed hadrosaurs roved Missouri, the state might have been only 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.



STATE GAME BIRD

The **Bobwhite Quail** (*Colinus virginianus*) was designated the state game bird in 2007. This small native of Missouri noted for its "bob-white" call during the spring and summer is popular with bird hunters and watchers alike and is generally observed in groups of 5 to 25 called "coveys." A quail generally weighs between 6 and 8 ounces and measures 8 to 11 inches in length. It makes its nest in a depression in the ground and lines it with grass or leaves. For protection and warmth, quail roost at night in a tight circle with their heads pointing outward.

STATE BIRD

Because it has won over many hearts with its neighborly ways and pretty feathers, the **eastern bluebird** was chosen as the official state bird of Missouri in 1927. Mild-tempered bluebirds are looked upon as symbols of hope, spring, and happiness.

Due to habitat destruction, the population of these “chur-a-lee” chirpers was at an all-time low more than two decades ago. Fortunately, concerned citizens have started building nests for the eastern bluebirds, which have gradually nested back into Missouri trees and are four times more likely to be seen today.



STATE AMPHIBIAN

The 2005 State Legislature didn't want to leave out the hopping amphibians we call frogs from the list of creatures that have gained state recognition. The **North American Bullfrog** (*Rana catesbeiana*) leapt to the high status of the official state amphibian after fourth-graders from Kansas City lobbied for their cause with frogs made out of green pipe cleaners, which they presented to lawmakers. Although some Missourians deem the North American Bullfrog a pest, it is the largest frog on the continent, with the males weighing up to a full pound. The frogs dwell in ponds, rivers, and bogs and feed mostly on snakes, insects, and worms.



STATE REPTILE

The **Three Toed Box Turtle** (*Terrapene carolina triunguis*), named state reptile in 2007, is native to the United States, and its home ranges from Missouri south to Texas and southwest to Georgia. It inhabits humid marshes, grasslands, woodlands, and thickets. Three Toed Box Turtles are so named because they usually have three toes on the hind feet, although sometimes they have four. They can grow to lengths of approximately 6 inches, but most are approximately 4 or 5 inches. As a defense mechanism, the turtles will close their shell when threatened.



STATE DESSERT

In 2008, a group of school children was instrumental in securing passage of legislation that now provides Missouri with its 23rd official state symbol – the **ice cream cone**. In the process, the children learned how an idea becomes a law, how to communicate with their legislators, and how a citizen, even a child, can change his or her state.

The edible ice cream cone made its American debut at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Some of the first companies to make ice cream cones were located in Sullivan, Missouri. The ice cream cone remains an important part of the state's economy to this day as 35 ice cream manufacturers are located in Missouri. Additionally, the University of Missouri-Columbia has an ice cream research and development facility. This legislation makes Missouri one of only a few states with an official dessert.

THE HALL OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

The Hall of Famous Missourians contains a series of bronze busts of famous Missourians. Located in the third floor rotunda, the Hall instructs Capitol visitors on the outstanding contributions that Missourians have made to the world.

JOHN D. ASHCROFT

(1942-) was raised in Springfield, and served as Governor of Missouri from 1985 through 1993 and as a U.S. Senator from 1995 to 2001. Calling him a “man of great integrity, a man of great judgment and a man who knows the law,” President George W. Bush nominated John D. Ashcroft to serve as U.S. Attorney General in 2000.



ered her ticket out of a life of poverty through song and dance. Her entertainment career spanned five decades. Deeply involved in the civil rights movement, she was instrumental in prompting nightclubs and theaters to integrate their audiences by her refusal to perform unless nondiscriminatory seating practices were followed.

DAVID RICE ATCHISON

(1807-1886) held the singular honor of having served as U.S. President for one day when General Zachary Taylor refused to be inaugurated on March 4, 1849, because it was a Sunday. Atchison became the first senator from western Missouri and the youngest Missourian at that time to enter the U.S. Senate. He served 16 terms in this body as President Pro Tem. He is buried in Plattsburg where a statue honors him in front of the Clinton County Courthouse.



ROBERT “Bob” BARKER

(1923-) grew up in Missouri where he attended high school and college. He went on to reach celebrity status as the host of various television game shows, most notably the long-running *The Price Is Right*.



TOM BASS

(1859-1934) became known as one of the world’s greatest saddle horse trainers. Born into slavery in Boone County, he lived most of his life in Mexico, Missouri. Because his talent as a horseman was greatly admired, Bass was allowed to show in the same ring with white trainers when America was still segregated. Tom Bass helped break the color barrier at the turn of the 20th century while revolutionizing the saddle horse profession.



JOSEPHINE BAKER

(1906-1975) was an international star and human rights activist known for her sultry vocals and distinct improvisational dance style. Born in the slums of St. Louis, she discov-

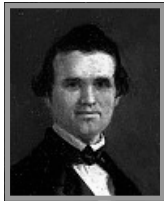


THOMAS HART BENTON

(1889-1975) captured the spirit of small town and rural life in the Midwest through his painting. The Neosho-born artist is recognized as a leader of the American “regionalist” art movement of the 1930s. His historic murals adorn museums, libraries, and capitols; one of them is located in the House Lounge of the Missouri Capitol. He was the grandnephew of Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton.

**GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM**

(1811-1879) is best known for his paintings portraying the common people of Missouri and daily frontier life along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. He is also noted for his paintings of early Missouri’s political campaigns and elections, which he intimately understood through his association with the Whig Party. Known by contemporaries as “The Missouri Artist,” he retains that distinction today. His political convictions propelled him into the public arena, and he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1848, served as State Treasurer during the Civil War, and was appointed Adjutant-General of Missouri in 1875.

**SUSAN ELIZABETH BLOW**

(1843-1916) established the first public kindergarten in the United States in 1873 and trained teachers for the kindergarten classroom. Her work on behalf of childhood education in her native St.



Louis and her affiliation with the National Education Association lifted her to national prominence.

GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY

(1893-1981) was one of the most famous American military figures of the 20th century. He grew up in Clark and Moberly, Missouri. During World War II, he led the U.S. Army forces at the invasion of Normandy and by the war’s end was field commander of the largest American force in history. His other accomplishments include being named first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Department of Defense (1949-1953) and first chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1950). Because of this five-star general’s popularity with the enlisted men, he was given the nickname “The G.I. General.”

**JACK BUCK**

(1924-2002) was best known as the voice of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team for whom he broadcast games from 1954-2001. For his broadcasting accomplishments, Mr. Buck is enshrined in the Baseball Hall of Fame, Football Hall of Fame, Missouri Sports Hall of Fame, and the Radio Hall of Fame, and also received a lifetime achievement Emmy in 2000. Mr. Buck made an impact in the St. Louis area where he donated his time to raise money for numerous charities. He was selected as St. Louis’ Citizen of the Year in 2000 for his many contributions to the community.



DALE CARNEGIE

(1888—1973) Dale Carnegie was a legendary author and educator who began his career as a salesman after being educated at the University of Central Missouri where he excelled in debate and public speaking. In 1912, he began teaching the public speaking classes that developed into an innovative and internationally known instructional program in communication and human relations. That program has expanded into a worldwide training network involving millions of people in more than 70 countries. Carnegie wrote one of the best-selling books of all time “How to Win Friends and Influence People.” This book is regarded as the first modern self help book. More than 50 million copies of his works have been printed in 38 languages.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER**

(1863-1943) aided agricultural research and the southern economy with the development of more than 300 by-products from the peanut and sweet potato. The botanist, scientist, and educator was born the son of slaves in Diamond Grove, Missouri. He pursued a career in science that led to national fame as the first director of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

**CHAMP CLARK**

(1850-1921) was a Congressman from Missouri and a leading national political figure of his day. He was elected to Con-



gress in 1893 and returned to Congress in 1897, where he served until his death in 1921. His parliamentary skills and the high regard of his colleagues earned him election to the office of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives in 1911, a post he held throughout World War I.

WALTER CRONKITE

(1916-2009) covered virtually every major news event throughout his more than 60 years in journalism. In 1954, he pioneered the first evening news broadcast as “anchorman” of the *CBS Evening News*. For the next three decades, he covered such history-making events as the U.S. space program; the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Senator Robert Kennedy; the Watergate scandal; the hostage crisis in Iran; and the Vietnam War. In January 1981, President Jimmy Carter awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest award to a civilian. During his career, he was affectionately nicknamed, “the most trusted man in America.”

**WALT DISNEY**

(1901-1966) was a film and animation pioneer and innovator whose achievements sparked the imagination of people throughout the world. His accomplishments included producing the first feature-length animated picture, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937) and creating the family theme park, Disneyland. Born in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Disney moved to a farm



outside Marceline, Missouri, with his family in 1906. In 1910, the family moved again to Kansas City, where he opened his first animation studio.

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN

(1807-1887), known for his political, military, and educational accomplishments, moved to Lafayette County in 1830. He is recognized as one of the founders of William Jewell College. In 1836, while serving as a Missouri state legislator, Doniphan organized Caldwell and Daviess counties as a home for the Mormons. Later, he was ordered to execute Joseph Smith, Jr., founder of the group. He refused, securing his place in history as a courageous and compassionate man. His accomplishments also include facilitating the Platte Purchase of northwest Missouri counties. During the Mexican-American War, he led volunteers on a 3,600-mile march.



SISTER ROSE PHILIPPINE DUCHESNE

(1769-1852) was a Roman Catholic saint born in France. An educator on the American frontier, she came to America in 1818. She opened the first free school west of the Mississippi in St. Charles, Missouri, in a log cabin. Sister Rose spent 34 years establishing schools and doing charitable work. She realized her dream of working with American Indians, who called her "Quah-kah-ka-num-ad" or "Woman Who Prays Always." She was canonized by Pope John Paul II in 1988.



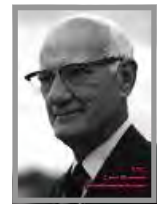
BETTY GRABLE

(1916-1973) grew up in St. Louis where she attended Clark's Dancing School and Mary Institute. At the age of 13, she starred in her first Hollywood role as a chorus girl in the film *Happy Days*. By the end of the 1940s, Grable was the highest-paid female star in Hollywood. Her films including *Moon Over Miami*, *Sweet Rosie O'Grady*, *Diamond Horseshoe*, *The Dolly Sisters*, and *Mother Wore Tights* made her popular at home as well. In 1943, Grable posed for her famous pinup photo, which made her the top pin-up girl for GIs fighting in World War II. She has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame and one on the St. Louis Walk of Fame.



JOYCE C. HALL

(1891-1982) was the founder of Hallmark Cards, Inc. Hall came to Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of 18 and turned a mail-order postcard business into the world's largest personal expression company. During the 56 years he led Hallmark, Hall initiated many new and important market strategies, such as functional inventory, automatic reorder, and display control systems, which gave the company an automatic index of public taste. He also introduced self-service for greeting cards with his open display racks.



WARREN HEARNES

(1923-2009) was Missouri's 46th governor, the first governor in the state to serve two consecutive terms, and the first governor to serve in all three branches of state



government. He began his political career in 1950 as the State Representative from Mississippi County and rose to the position of Majority Floor Leader. He served as Missouri Secretary of State before winning the gubernatorial election. As governor, he signed the state's first civil rights act and air pollution law, created the State Division of Highway Safety, and established four year colleges in St. Joseph and Joplin. He also established the Missouri Arts Council and authorized an extensive restoration of the Governor's Mansion, which preserved this landmark for future generations.

EDWIN POWELL HUBBLE

(1889-1953) was born in Marshfield, Missouri. He became the outstanding leader in the observational approach to cosmology. Hubble revolutionized our knowledge of the size, structure, and properties of the universe. In 1990, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launched the Hubble Telescope into orbit for the first time. NASA named the first space-based telescope after Hubble for his invaluable contributions in the field of astronomical sciences.



LAMAR HUNT

(1932-2006) was recognized as one of the greatest sportsmen in American history. Hunt served as the guiding force behind the formation of both the American Football League and the Kansas City Chiefs football franchise. He was also noted for his humility and his philanthropic endeavors.



EWING MARION KAUFFMAN

(1916-1993) of the Kansas City Royals baseball team was known for his philanthropy. The Kauffman Foundation champions youth development and entrepreneurial leadership.



EMMETT KELLY

(1898-1979) created the world famous hobo clown character, "Weary Willie." Kelly moved with his family to a farm near Houston, Missouri, when he was 6 years old, and at 19 he moved to Kansas City. In the early 1930s, he created his immortal clown character known for ragged clothes, a mournful demeanor, and melancholy pantomime. In 1942, he joined the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. His fame led to appearances in films, nightclubs, television, and theater.



SCOTT JOPLIN

(1868-1917) is known as "The King of Ragtime" because of his significant contributions as a composer and pianist to this unique form of music. Born in Texarkana, Texas, he spent the major portion of his life in St. Louis and Sedalia. His musical composition *Maple Leaf Rag*, named for a popular Sedalia nightclub, was the first piece of American sheet music to sell 1 million copies. His celebrated ragtime piece *The Entertainer* won an Academy Award in 1974 as the theme music for the film *The Sting*. In 1976, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for music.



JAMES S. McDONNELL

(1899—1980) incorporated the McDonnell Aircraft Corp. in St. Louis in 1939. Within three decades, the company would become the leading producer of jet fighters and would build the first spacecraft to carry an American into orbit. McDonnell Aircraft was the largest employer in Missouri when it merged with the largest employer in California forming McDonnell Douglas Corporation in the 1960s. McDonnell acted as chairman and chief executive officer of the corporation and remained chairman of the board of directors until his death in 1980. He received numerous awards including the Founders Medal of the National Academy of Engineering and the NASA Public Service Award. He is remembered for his many civic duties.

**STAN MUSIAL**

(1920-) known as “Stan, the Man” of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team and designated as the 23rd member of the Hall of Famous Missourians, certainly made his mark on Missouri and the world. Musial was chosen for this honor not only for his athletic accomplishments on the field, but for the generosity of spirit he displayed off the field toward people whose lives he touched.

**JOHN NEIHARDT**

((1881—1973) was a poet and philosopher. During his career, he was a professor of poetry at the University of Nebraska; a literary editor; and a poet-in-residence and



lecturer at the University of Missouri. At age 11, Neihardt began writing poetry. After graduating from college at the age of 16, he taught in rural schools and published his first book, *The Divine Enchantment*. Beginning in 1908, Neihardt chronicled his trip by canoe down the Missouri River in *The River and I*. He also wrote *A Cycle of the West*, five epic poems chronicling settlement of the Great Plains and the displacement of Native Americans; and *Black Elk Speaks*, which has been called the most influential book ever written on Native American culture and religion. After his death, his ashes were scattered from an airplane into the Missouri River.

REINHOLD NIEBUHR

(1892-1971) was a pastor, teacher, author, and political activist and was regarded as the leading American religious thinker of his time. His best known contribution to popular culture is the prayer he wrote about serenity, courage, and wisdom in relation to what can and cannot be changed. In recognition of his contribution to American life, Reinhold Niebuhr was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

**CHARLIE PARKER**

(1920-1955) also known as “Yardbird” was a gifted jazz saxophonist and composer, advanced the art of improvisation and rhythm and founded the bebop jazz movement. Born in Kansas City, Kansas, he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of eight. Greatly influenced by the



Kansas City jazz scene, he eventually began to play with a variety of local jazz and blues groups and finally moved to New York, where his musical reputation grew. Two of his most famous musical compositions are *Yardbird Suite* and *Now's the Time*. His last public appearance was March 5, 1955, only seven days before his death, at the New York nightclub, Birdland, which was named in his honor.

JAMES CASH PENNEY

(1875-1971) founded the J.C. Penney Company department stores. Born on a small farm outside of Hamilton, Missouri, he grew up believing in God, self-reliance, self-discipline, honor, and the Christian ethic of The Golden Rule. By combining those high ethical principles with sound economic practices and concern for his customers, he built one small store into a vast retail empire.



R. MARLIN PERKINS

(1905-1986), a zoologist and naturalist born in Carthage, was inducted in 2004. He began his career at the St. Louis Zoo at the age of 21. He went on to direct the New York Zoological Gardens and the Lincoln Park Zoo. While there, he brought wildlife behavior to television on "Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom," which was shown in 40 countries and awarded four Emmys. One of his many experiences included serving as a zoologist for Sir Edmund Hillary's expedition to Mount Everest: His job was to



investigate the Abominable Snowman. Perkins later served as director of the St. Louis Zoo from 1962 until 1970.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

(1860-1948) led the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe during World War I. Born near Laclede, Missouri, he became a master of military tactics at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Organizing, training, and leading all American land forces in the AEF marked Pershing as one of history's great military leaders. Four years after World War I began, he started with almost nothing, and within 18 months time, established an army of 2 million soldiers who brought the conflict to an end in 200 days. He is the only American to be named General of the Armies (one rank above the five-star generals of World War II) in his lifetime by a special act of Congress.



GINGER ROGERS

(1911—1995) who was born Virginia McMath, was a film and stage actress, dancer and singer. She was just 14 years old when she won the Texas State Charleston Championship, which led to a nationwide tour. The success of that tour eventually brought Rogers to New York, where she starred in her first Broadway musical in 1929. During her 50-year film career, she made a total of 73 films. Many of her most celebrated roles include the 10 Hollywood musical films she made as Fred Astaire's romantic interest



and dancing partner. But Rogers also had a career of her own, and in 1941, she won the Academy Award for Best Actress for her starring role in *Kitty Foyle*. In addition to her career in Hollywood, Rogers owned a 1,000-acre ranch in southern Oregon where she built a modern dairy complex and bred Guernsey milk stock.

SACAJAWEA

(1788-1812), a Shoshone Indian, was the only woman to accompany the expedition by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark into Missouri and other territories of the Louisiana Purchase. She acted as an interpreter for this first U.S. exploration of a route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and made many valuable contributions to the success of the mission.



HARRY S. TRUMAN

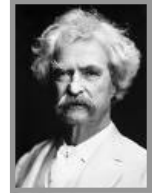
(1884-1972) was one of the most highly regarded U.S. Presidents of our time and one of the most respected statesmen in American history. Born in Lamar, Missouri, he became our 33rd president upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. As chief executive, he led the nation through the end of World War II and guided our country through the Korean Conflict. He was also responsible for the major turning point in American foreign policy that bears his name – the Truman Doctrine. He is buried in Independence.



SAMUEL LANGHORNE

CLEMENS “Mark Twain”

(1835-1910), America’s greatest humorist and one of its greatest writers, is popularly known for two novels of boyhood life in his hometown of Hannibal, Missouri. His classic novels, *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*, were published in the mid-19th century. Twain brought a robust energy to American literature. His genius is attributed to an utter clarity of style, a supreme command of vernacular American English, and an ability to liberate American humor and raise it to the level of high art.



LAURA INGALLS WILDER

(1867-1957) recounted her childhood and adolescent experiences on the American frontier in autobiographical novels beloved by children and adults alike. At Rocky Ridge Farm, her family home in the Missouri Ozarks near Mansfield, she wrote the “Little House” books such as *Little House in the Big Woods* and *Little House on the Prairie*. Her work has remained continuously in print since the books first appeared in the 1930s, and was the subject of a successful television series.





SELECTED STATISTICS

The following statistics are by no means comprehensive. Representative statements are made to briefly highlight a number of interesting areas.

Geography

Missouri is the midway point between east and west. It's a pleasant mixture of urban culture and rural simplicity – the cultural strengths of the major metro areas and the simplicity of the rural countryside – both complemented by Missouri's people and their tradition of hospitality.

One of two states in the nation touched by eight states, Missouri is bordered by Iowa to the north; Arkansas to the south; Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee to the east; and Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma to the west.

Missouri ranks 19th in size with a total area of 69,674 square miles. It is the second largest state bordering the Mississippi River (after Minnesota) and is larger than any state east of the Mississippi.

Missouri contains four major geographic areas, all of which are modified to some extent by subordinate physiographic features. These four areas are the Glaciated Plains (north), the Western Plains, the Ozarks (south), and the Southeastern Lowlands. The highest point in the state is 1,772 feet above sea level at Taum Sauk Mountain in Iron County in the Ste. Francois Mountain area. The lowest point is 230 feet above sea level at the extreme south end of the Lowlands.

The oldest visible things in Missouri are the igneous rocks (granite and porphyries) that appear in the southeastern part of the state. Granites, other igneous rocks, and older metamorphic rocks have been found, by drilling, to underlie all parts of the state. A wide variety of rock is found throughout the state, including limestone, sandstone, and shale. A beautiful red granite is quarried for building and monumental stone at Graniteville, and white Carthage marble is famous throughout the nation.

Climate

Missouri's climate generally may be described as humid continental with long summers and variable conditions. There are periods of constantly changing weather and periods of settled and stable weather.

The average daily temperature in January varies from 25 degrees in the northwest to 34 degrees in the "bootheel" (degrees given in Fahrenheit). Winters are seldom severe and may feature short spells of unusual warmth. Average summer temperatures range around 82 degrees, but may drop to 66 degrees just before sunrise.

The average annual precipitation ranges from slightly more than 50 inches in the southeast to 32 inches in the extreme northwest. Approximately 42 percent of the annual rainfall occurs during the crop-growing season.

Economy and Resources

Economically, Missouri is a well-diversified state. Wholesale and retail trade, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, and service enterprises are among Missouri's largest industries.

In agriculture, Missouri is a leading state in raising beef cattle. Hay, rice, and corn production, along with cotton and milk production, are leading industries. With its great variety of mineral resources, Missouri is one of the leading mineral producers in the Midwest.

Missouri's water resources include large lakes, farm ponds, mighty rivers, Ozark streams, and springs. In all, the Missouri Department of Conservation reports that there are 902,000 acres of water in Missouri. Our 50,000 miles of rivers and streams account for nearly half of this total water area. There are more than 1,100 known springs, including the nation's largest single-outlet spring, Big Spring, near Van Buren.

Approximately 14 million acres of Missouri is forested – nearly twice the forested land of its neighboring states of Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska combined. More than 2 million acres are publicly owned.

Population

The 2010 census showed that Missouri's population was 5,988,927. This number is 7% higher than the number of Missourians counted in 2000. Based on this most recent count, Missouri is the 16th most populated state in the nation. The largest cities in Missouri are Kansas City with a population of 441,545 and St. Louis with 347,181. Populations in other Missouri cities are as follows: Springfield, 150,797; Independence, 109,400; Columbia, 94,428; St. Joseph, 72,651; Lee's Summit, 81,913; St. Charles, 63,009; St. Peters, 54,839; Florissant, 51,387; Blue Springs, 53,885; Chesterfield, 46,635; O'Fallon, 72,477; Joplin, 47,994; Jefferson City, 39,274; University City, 37,847; and Cape Girardeau, 36,621.

Population figures are the 2006 estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau.

TOURS IN YOUR CAPITAL

The following have tours available. Reservations can be made by calling the number listed with each.

STATE CAPITOL TOURS(573) 751-2854

Tours on the hour, Monday-Saturday 8AM-11AM and 1PM-4PM;
Sundays 10AM-11AM & 2PM-3PM.

Thomas Hart Benton murals showing weekends by guided tour.
(No tours on New Years Day, Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas.)

GOVERNOR'S MANSION(573) 751-7929

By **appointment** only at least 24 hours in advance.

Tours 10AM-Noon & 1PM-3PM Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Wednesdays from March 1 to mid-May. *(No tours August and December.)*

JEFFERSON LANDING HISTORIC SITE(573) 751-2854

Open Tuesday-Saturday 10AM-4PM *(Closed in December).*

HIGHWAY PATROL

SAFETY EDUCATION CENTER & MUSEUM(573) 526-6149

Open 8AM-5PM weekdays. Group tours 9AM-4PM (excluding Noon to 1PM).

RUNGE CONSERVATION NATURE CENTER(573) 526-5544

Monday-Saturday 8AM-5PM; Sunday Noon-5PM.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING(573) 751-0418

Tour reservations are required. Tours from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.



